I2: Collinson--166-167 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 101, 157, 411, 511

" On Monday I took a tent with me, and camped over in South Bay, so as to carry my triangulation out in that direction.... A party of natives came down on the 23rd, and appeared much afraid of the water, showing some reluctance in getting into the boat. I returned just as they were[167] leaving, but saw enough to confirm the report that they belonged to the Winter Island or central tribe, which we found by Captain Washington's vocabulary and their costume. They did not appear to be very well off as to food or clothing, and but few arrows were tipped with iron."

12: Collinson--171 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 361, 226

"On our route to the ship next morning we found the Huskis [T. M: a sailor's term for Eskimo] camped in snow houses on the banks of one of the lakes, where they were now employed fishing; having cut holes through the ice and attracted the fish by some glittering object, it was speared. Some they had procured thus were ten and twelve pounds weight, two of which we purchased for an awl and two needles, and found them to be salmon trout, and capital eating."

12: Collinson--171-172 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116,551, 622

"The next day, Mr. Phayre [T.M: Officer of the Enterprise] went part of the way across the isthmus with the sleighs and dogs, where he met Mr. Parkes [T.M: Mate on board the Enterprise] and getting a load of firewood from him, returned at 4. Four [172] natives (a portion of the party encamped on Isthmus Lake), came on board. One, an old man, rather infirm, and compelled to go about with two sticks, had begged hard for a boarding pike, which I had promised him if he would come on board, and now I gave him his choice either of that or a knife; the latter was preferred. His name was Ip-pee-ra, and he appeared to be the leading man of this portion of the tribe. Two of the party with him were his sons-in-law, and the fourth was his wife; far from a handsome specimen of her sex, but uncommonly desirous of picking up the wee things about the decks. The party altogether amounted to twenty-five individuals."

12: Collinson--172 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 342, 356, 177

"On our route we found the natives encamped near our first anchorage. The snow houses have certainly a very clean and comfortable appearance when first built, but they soon get abominably filthy. During the following day they were joined by another portion of the tribe whom we had not yet seen, and among these men we found a small axe and part of a pemmican tin, which showed they were the party who had met with the Investigator's people in the spring."

12: Collinson--172-173 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 493, 224, 141

"On the 7th of November they [T. M: a group of natives] crossed the bay to the southward, and built their huts on that side, about three miles from the ship, mustering in all eight sledges. They visited [173] us on the 8th, and we tried to tempt them with saws and knives to part with some of their venison, but only succeeded in getting a small quantity for our dogs. They evidently had not been successful this season, and had nothing to spare. Some among the tribes were of very different features to the others, the face being oval and the nose aquiline. They numbered between forty-five and fifty all told, and had with them children of all ages."

12: Collinson--206 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 437

[T.M: extract from Lt. Jago's sledge journal] "On the afternoon of the 9th I observed a party of Esquimaux encamped on the ice, and I went out to them, but found none of our old friends were there, and they having nothing to barter I left them; but they followed me to where I encamped. They behaved very well, and were very much taken with the vocabulary, offering anything they had in their possession for it. I purchased two dogs of them, also some reindeer's meat, and fish, and when I made signs to them that we were going to sleep, they perfectly understood me, and we parted very good friends. One of the dogs made his escape during the night."

12: Collinson--206-207 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 177

[T.M: extract from Lt. Jago's sledge journal] "The natives had no traces of having [207] communicated with any Europeans, with the exception of a few beads, which appeared to be the same kind as we got in Hongkong. They wanted us very much to come up to their encampment, which was about five miles to the eastward, but as they mustered upwards of one hundred in number, I thought we had better keep away."

12: Collinson--220
116, 226

(1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo

"The natives had got some deer and a quantity of geese, some of which they could now afford to part with, and was bought accordingly. The latter had been caught while moulting. Finding also that they were in the habit of catching fish through holes in the ice, a party was established for that purpose on the lakes."

12: Collinson--221-222 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo-1-2

116, 437, 221, 225, 342

"The carpenter having made an outline sketch of a human skeleton, it was placed on the grave of our deceased shipmate, in hopes that it would deter the natives from disturbing his remains. They paid us a last visit on the 3rd, and we parted very good friends. We would have been better pleased could they have abstained from stealing. There is, however, great excuse for them; such riches they had never seen before: pieces of iron hoop, empty preserved meat tins, old clothes, &c., were still eagerly sought for. In considera-[222] tion of the many bows and arrows that had been purchased from them, I presented them as a last gift with one of the small spars we had obtained at Sitka, which would nearly supply the whole tribe. It is very difficult to say where they wintered, but I do not think they went further than the inlet Mr. Jago explored. Leaving us as they did on the 9th of November, and the sun disappearing on the 18th, there was but little daylight left. That they went round Point Wollaston is, I think, almost proved to a certainty by the cylinder deposited by Mr. Skead having been removed; and that they had been in communication with the party met by Lieut. Jago is also, I conceive, evident by the fact of his seeing Hongkong beads in their possession. My belief is that they wintered on the islands to the north side of that inlet he explored, where tide and wind would occasion cracks throughout nearly the whole winter, and whence they obtain seals. Several skins full of blubber were on their sleighs when they first returned, of which Mr. Phayre purchased five, making us rather more than 60 gallons of oil. Fuel they are totally independent of, and a snow-drift affords them material

for a winter habitation, the most elaborate of which would not occupy the family more than a day in erection. While with us they were constantly on the move, the tent seldom remaining two days in the same position, unless for lake fishing."

12: Collinson--222 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 501

"In one particular, that of having no means of going upon the water, they [T.M: a group of Eskimo visiting the Enterprise] differed I believe from all the Esquimaux that have yet been met with. They were, however, perfectly acquainted with the name and use of the kayak, distinguishing it from the oomiak by the double paddle."

12: Collinson--224 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 131

"Three miles beyond Parkes Bluff [T. M: the following is a description of Walker Bay] is Point Anderson, a low cliff, terminating in a shingle point: the coast-line on the north shore then takes a turn to the northward and eastward, forming Jago Bay, and which is called by the natives Ta-ku-nin-ga. It appeared to us that the ice opened here earlier than in our winter quarters, and that the ship could have gone to sea four days before she did from Winter Cove. Due east, 4 miles from Point Anderson, forming the southern side of Jago Bay, is a very remarkable headland, Skead Bluff, under the east end of which the ship first anchored. Skead Bluff lays N. N. E., 3 miles from Crag Point, the latter being shoal to. East, a little southerly, from Skead Bluff, is Point Atkinson, which is also shoal to. Point Arbuthnot lies to the south of it 1½ mile, forming the entrance to Winter Cove, on the north shore of which we wintered, and which the natives call Ka-ma-hi-nik."

12: Collinson--225 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 131

"South Bay [T. M: A part of Walker Bay] (Minto Inlet), the entrance to which is formed between Cape McClure (Cape Richards) on the north, and Point Wollaston to the southward, is 23 miles wide at the entrance, and runs back 55 miles to the eastward. Point Wollaston terminates in a low shingle point, the cliffs rising about half a mile inland, and so rounded off, that when abreast it is difficult to distinguish. I believe the native name for it to be Ka-nal-go-ak. Its position is 72°3'N. and 118°20'W."

12: Collinson--248 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 123

"On the 9th three natives visited us, being the first we had seen since the 10th of last month: they were admitted below, given something to eat, and shown a place in the square of the main hatchway on the orlop deck, where they were to sleep; and after enjoying the singing, dancing, and fiddling on the lower deck, they went to bed very quietly. Friday morning, however, being the weekly day for the inspection of the men under arms, they unfortunately took alarm on the muskets and cutlasses being got out of the arm racks, and went off before I was aware of it. However, on the 23rd of December we had a visit from fifteen more, who, no doubt, had heard of the hospitable treatment the others had received, and were admitted below; we tried to explain to them that we had accommodation for three or four to sleep, but that we could not accommodate the whole party. Some preserved meat and rice was given them to eat, and they all took their leave in the course of an hour. Several articles were, however, secreted and stolen by them on this occasion; and this, with the bad odour which the high temperature (to them) of our lower deck caused their persons to reek with (all of them being in a violent perspiration), induced me to forbid their being admitted between decks unless on special occasions."

12: Collinson--249-250 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 147

"Among the party [a group of Eskimo visiting aboard the Enterprise] were several boys, some not more than 12 years old; and it was quite surprising to [250] see with what impunity they bore the cold, nor did they appear tired, never sitting down or taking any rest on their arrival."

12: Collinson--251 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 291

"Towards the middle of the month we had much bad weather, which prevented our getting out, and also the natives from coming to us; but on the 26th they returned; some parties were much better behaved than others. On the 27th we had a little girl, who I am sure could not have been above eight years old, who being taken much notice of, the next morning we had children of all ages from infancy to manhood. One little boy of four years old was attired in a bear skin suit of one piece, which served for hat, stockings, and everything else; how he got into it was a mystery at first, until his mother showed the invention."

12: Collinson--251-252 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 854

"One small thing, [T. M: a child] not yet capable of walking, poked out its naked hand every now and then from its mother's hood, where it was carried at the back of the head, the temperature being at the freezing-point of mercury, that is to say 71° below the freezing-point of water. How they could possibly endure it was quite surprising. I narrowly escaped being frost-bitten, by merely taking off my mitts to [252] give them a few beads."

12: Collinson--252 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 291, 146

"Great temptations were offered them to bring us venison or fish, but they evidently had it not to spare. Their [T. M: Belonging to a group of natives visiting aboard the Enterprise] clothes, which were remarkably good, they were very desirous to dispose of, taking any old suit of ours eagerly in exchange. A fine healthy ruddy appearance, however, showed there was no lack of food, and they afforded a strong contrast to our people, on whom the second winter and severe season, together with long exposure to candlelight, had given quite sallow complexions."

12: Collinson--274-275 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 501, 437

"Our kayak, which had been purchased in Port Clarence, had always excited great admiration among the natives; and I had told one of them that he should have it for five deer. [275] This week, however, they brought another alongside, and I at first thought they had misunderstood me. It fortunately afterwards struck me that they wished to exchange, which I was glad to do, in order to get a specimen of their work, where wood is so scarce: both were calculated to hold only one man; but ours was much larger, weighing 60 lbs., while theirs only weighed 26. In shape, too, they were somewhat different; ours, however, was slightly damaged; I therefore threw in an ash paddle, made of a broken oar, which sent them away highly pleased with the exchange."

12: Collinson--283-284 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 101, 221

"Remarks on Esquimos.

This perhaps will be the best place to relate the few facts we gathered concerning their habits and customs, and to describe Cambridge Bay.

The costume and dialect agree (as did those we met with last year) with what is described by Sir E. Parry and Sir John Ross; they therefore belong to what Captain Washington in his vocabulary has appropriately termed, 'The Winter Island, Iglulik, or Central tribe.' The line of demarcation between them and the Kotzebue Sound portion will in all probability be found to be the Mackenzie. The [284] number seen by us in this vicinity I estimated at between 200 and 300, of which between 50 and 100 returned in the spring; the inner harbour, the large lake west of Mount Pelly, and the peninsula about Cape Colborne, forming their hunting and fishing ground from May until October; at which period they follow the deer to the mainland, where having first collected together in the neighbourhood of the Finlayson Islands, they winter; but the precise spot we did not discover; it could not, however, have been very far from us, as we were visited continually during the winter. I fully expected to have found them on the Finlayson Islands in the spring, as it was usual for them to come from that direction; but on my visit in April, there were no signs of winter huts, although numerous caches showed them to be a place of great resort."

12: Collinson--284 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 501, 221

"Although not as much deprived of wood as those [T. M: Eskimo;] with whom Sir John Ross's voyage has made us acquainted, they must be considered as a land not a sea people, that is to say, they have not the materials wherewith to build an oomiak; two kayaks are all we saw among them, and these of such frail materials, that the one I have weighs only 26lbs., and the keel is composed of three pieces of wood. So that there is no communication between Victoria Island and the continent, and very little between it and the islets along the coast, until the sea is bridged over by the ice. One portion of the tribe I presume remain on the main during the summer."

12: Collinson--284 [2] (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 372, 237

"Wood is seldom if ever used as an article of fuel; seals' blubber being almost all that can be required in snow huts, where, if the temperature rise above freezing point, dissolution of house, bed, table, chairs, and floor ensues. In fact, the frost appears to do for them what fire does for us, render them dry and comfortable, and nothing can so seriously incommode them as a warm rainy day."

12: Collinson--285 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 142, 515, 177, 562

"The aquiline nose and Jewish cast of countenance noticed last year was not observed this; but their features resemble the general characteristics of their race, viz., broad forehead, small eyes and flat profile, chin tapering to a point, hair coarse and black, no whiskers and but little on the upper lip or chin. The women are slightly tattooed, low of stature (one a mother being but 4 feet 3 inches high); when young not devoid of some beauty, but this, as is usual among natives where the female sex are looked upon as drudges, soon passes off; and to this I attribute in some measure the ill-success our looking-glasses had in the market. One great advantage they possessed over their brethren to the westward in our eyes, was the absence of vermin on their persons."

12: Collinson--285-286 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 123, 157

"As will be seen in my journal, [T.M: See page 248, cat. 116, 123] three only, and that on one occasion, were persuaded to remain on board during the night, and although very desirous to cultivate their intimacy, I could not induce them to venture again; perhaps my anxiety in this instance produced suspicion. Our communication, therefore, must be regarded as casual visits, in which neither party as yet could understand the other; but although guilty in some cases of theft, they have left with us the [286] impression that they are a kind-hearted, well-disposed people; and gave me similar feelings to those which appear to have taken place on the first intercourse between the inhabitants of the New and Old World."

12: Collinson--286 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116 103, 177, 128, 412

"Mr. Arbuthnot succeeded in inducing some of them to draw a chart of the coast to the eastward, which was several times repeated, agreeing very well with each other, but were totally unlike the coast afterwards travelled over by me. He also appeared to think they indicated a ship being there; but in my opinion it was a repetition of his question. They appeared to know the woman Kablalla mentioned by Sir James Ross, but had no knowledge of Oogeolik. But little or no iron was found amongst them, needles, knives, and fish-hooks being made of copper; an occasional iron or even a brass tip was seen on the arrows, and the few and well-worn beads on their persons showed that this was in all probability the first time they had come in contact with white men."

12: Collinson--284-285 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo

116, 226, 412, 146, 261

"Fish appeared to be the staple article of food, which both the sea and the lakes afforded in abundance; they are caught with copper hooks, or speared through holes in the ice, or from stone piers, built for that purpose. In the autumn the fine healthy colour of the men, women, and children showed they were well fed, [285] and contrasted strongly with our people; but in the spring I thought we had the advantage. Our biscuit was eaten as a curiosity, but neither it nor the salt meat relished; the preserved meat was, however, taken readily. A quantity of deers' excrement was collected, and is I believe had recourse to in times of scarcity as an article of food; but such did not seem to be the case this season, as we were never importuned for food; and my anxiety was relieved lest, in their desire to possess our knives, &c., they might have deprived themselves of sufficient subsistence till the spring. They may be considered as entirely a carnivorous race, and for the most part consuming their food raw. A favourite morsel is the yellow top-knot of the king drake, which they were usually permitted to bite off on paying us a visit. Water, although acceptable during the winter, is consumed sparingly. Tobacco and spirits they are so far fortunate as to be yet unacquainted with."

12: Collinson--286 [2] (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 415, 411, 304, 152

"Their arms, lamps, and other utensils correspond with Sir E. Parry's description; during the winter, the bow with its cover and quiver is left at home, and a short spear tipped with bone carried in lieu. Among their caches in the inner harbour were two or three triangular pieces of wood fitted with slings for the arm, and apparently designed to act as a kind of shield; one of the principal men among them was scarred severely across one side of his face, but I could not make out whether it was done in war or not; they at first with us carried their knives with the blade up their sleeves, and the haft in the hand, in readiness for immediate use; but notwithstanding the dread of our firearms may have kept them quiet, I am inclined to think they are an inoffensive race."